

## A LESSON FROM EGYPT.

That Country Failed to Maintain the Ratio of Sixteen Onions to One Cat.

The ancient Egyptians had a currency based on cats and onions, both of which were sacred objects worshiped by the people. As there was some difficulty in storing the cats, and as the onion was liable to decay, a circulating medium was provided of papyrus strips, representing a certain number of cats and onions at a ratio of sixteen to one. This was a true double standard system and is believed to have been the origin of modern paper currency. For a time the cat-onion money circulated at par, but the historian Fahe Hur records that about 963 B. C. a serious difficulty arose. New colonies had been established in the region of the upper Nile, and the savage Nubians had been taught the art of agriculture. The rich, black soil of the valley which they inhabited was especially suited to the growth of onions, and the production of those perfumed bulbs was soon enormously



increased. Meanwhile the cat crop had only grown in the usual ratio, and the result was that, with the demand for sacred animals in the new colonies, at least 30 onions would be given for one cat. This brought the papyrus currency into disfavor, and the ruling pharaoh, Ram Bunkshus III., issued a royal order that cats should be the sole standard of value, and that onions should be issued only to the extent that they could be kept at par with the "caterwaulers," as the unit of value was termed.

This did not suit the onion growers, who at once started an agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of all onions at the good old ratio of their daddies. After passing 3,187,642 resolutions denouncing the horrible crime of 963 the onionites marched in a body to the palace of their pharaoh and demanded that the unjust law enacted at the instance of the catbugs should be repealed and the bicentennial standard restored. Ram Bunkshus listened to them patiently and answered: "Great, no doubt, was the wisdom of our ancestors. But I am in the wisdom business myself to some extent. When the ratio of sixteen to one was adopted, that was the true ratio of the cat and onions. Now, owing to a great increase in the quantity of onions, the ratio is thirty to one. All powerful as I am, I cannot make onions worth more than their market value. The present standard stays. As for you, O foolish onionites, your leaders shall feed the sacred crocodiles. The rest of you will return to your farms and hustle. I have remarked."

Thus ended the first and only currency agitation in Egypt.—Whidden Graham, in Puck.

## Legal Ratios Cannot Fix Values.

While the advocates of free coinage are loudly asserting the power of the government to raise the bullion value of silver from thirty to one to sixteen to one of gold they at the same time publish facts which prove the very reverse of their claim. Thus they boast that for the 20 years previous to 1873, the year of the alleged crime, the value of silver bullion ranged from three to seven cents per ounce above its coinage value—in other words, the silver in a "dollar" coin was worth three or four cents more than a dollar. Now the preachers of prosperity through legislation say that it is the law that fixes the value of the money metals, and that if the United States alone opened its mints for the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one the commercial value of gold would be exactly 16 times that of silver. That their assertion is not true, and that the bullion value of either metal cannot be fixed by law, is clearly shown by the facts given above in regard to the complete failure of previous free-coinage laws to keep the real value of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one of gold.

## Government Ownership of Silver Mines.

Why is it that both the populists and the democrats failed to put a plank in their platforms demanding that the government own and control the silver mines of this country, so that the profit which would be made from free coinage would go to our government, and thus indirectly be a benefit to the whole people? Why should this profit go to a few individuals who own the silver mines and who are already enormously rich? Is not this building up one of the most dangerous trusts that the country has ever seen? Think of a few men having under their control all the silver of this country and the government compelled to turn it into dollars as fast as they produce it! Suppose that these silver men combine to shut down work on their mines when they want to produce a stringency in the money market, then open them again when they want to make money abundant. Would not this put the whole business of the country at their mercy?

"More money!" is the delusive cry of the silverites in their campaign for cheap dollars. But they do not attempt to show how a sixteen to one free coinage law, which would put our \$900,000,000 gold at a premium of nearly 50 per cent, and drive it all out of circulation, could possibly give us more money than we have now.

## NO HELP TO THOSE MORTGAGED.

Free Silver a Hardship, Not a Relief, to Most of Them.

People owning their homes and having mortgages upon them should not be misled into thinking that a free silver victory in November would be of assistance to them in meeting their mortgages. A little examination will show that on the average it will bring hardship instead of relief. This would be true, leaving out of consideration all circumstances affecting wages and incomes and confining the argument simply to a bare discussion of the mortgage itself.

The great majority of mortgages, especially the smaller ones on dwelling houses, are written for three or five years, and of this class the greater number for the lesser period, while many run for a year or two. During the last few years a great many of these mortgages have contained a gold clause. It is obvious that no one having such a mortgage on his house would be helped in the slightest by free silver. It is equally plain that, on the contrary, were gold at a premium, it would be harder than ever to make a payment.

It might also be remembered that there are always, especially during hard times, a large number of mortgages, especially on small houses, that are overdue, and are being carried along by the mortgagee.

Bearing these facts in mind it seems safe to assume that the average life of mortgages on this class of property in this city and its suburbs does not exceed one year.

For free silver to be of advantage to the mortgagee money must be more plentiful and more easily obtained within that time than it is to-day. Is there any reason to believe it would be?

Even without a special session of congress, called as soon as possible to pass a free silver law, such a law could not reasonably be looked for within that period, much less an inflation of the currency, so as to give relief to debtors. In the meantime what would be the situation?

The crisis in financial affairs would follow immediately upon the success of free silver at the polls. Following the withdrawal of gold there would be a sharp contraction of the money in circulation, and instead of more money with which to meet indebtedness, there would be less. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs lenders would be more unwilling than ever to loan, and, as an inevitable result, payments would have to be defaulted.

There is still another point. In the very great majority of cases mortgages do not willingly foreclose. They want their money and interest rather than the property. This is especially true of the savings and cooperative banks. As a result they often carry mortgages that are due until such time as the owner can meet them. But if they saw that they would receive at some future time an amount less than its value in gold, and only such a payment could be of benefit to the borrower, they would demand a settlement at once, and, if that was not forthcoming, they would foreclose. And foreclosure in a panic means the wiping out of equities.

In the above statement no allowance is made for loss of earning power on the part of the home owner. It is assumed, for the sake of argument, that he will have as much money as he has now. Even on such a showing free silver to the great majority would not be a help but an injury.—Boston Herald.

## Big Prices for Farmers' Products.

The Chautauqua News, of Sherman, N. Y., contains in its latest number an advertisement which we copy free of charge:

## WAR PRICES.

In order to assist those who believe in the "white metal" I will pay the following prices in Mexican silver dollars (no change given) for live stock and produce delivered at Sherman:

Steers weighing 1,000 pounds or over, fine and fat	8 cents per pound
Heifers weighing 800 pounds or over, fine and fat	5 cents per pound
Sheep, fat and heavy	5 cents per pound
Lamb, fat and heavy	7 cents per pound
Veals, fine and fat	8 cents per pound
Pigs weighing 100 to 150 pounds	5 cents per pound
Best Holstein milk cows, \$50 per head	
No. 1 creamery butter, 28 cents per pound	
Fine factory cheese, 10 cents per pound	

These dollars contain more pure silver than the United States dollar.

Those who deliver stock in droves should bring an extra horse to draw home their money.

Dated August 1. A. B. SHELDON.

Mr. Sheldon is able to do what he promises to do. He is giving the farmers of Chautauqua the benefit of the inflated prices which the advocates of a 50 cent dollar desire and is doing it without asking the United States government to become a repudiator and a swindler.

## Purchasing Power of Cheap Money.

Maj. Sanders, of Louisville, who served in the confederate army, recalls that in January, 1865, he tried to buy a handkerchief in Meridian, Miss., but found he could not afford it, the price (in confederate money) having been \$300, and as a compromise he bought a paper collar for \$125. With gentlemen to whom collars and handkerchiefs are a superfluity such object lessons from the past will have very little weight. The marvel is that the inflation craze should have got such a hold upon the people of the south, where the bitter experience with confederate money should have lasted for the present generation at least.—Philadelphia Record.

## Conditions Prior to 1873.

Some of the free coinage men still say that all they want is to "restore the conditions that existed prior to 1873." In 1873 the total world's production of silver was 61,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth \$1.04 in gold. Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces and the silver in a dollar was worth only 50 7-10 cents. Will the silver miners restore the production of 1873 as the first step toward "restoring the conditions?"

## MANY BADLY HURT.

A Score or More Injured in a Railway Wreck in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 25.—The through express train from Chicago on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad which was due in this city at 12:35 p. m. was wrecked at Valencia, a small station 20 miles west of here, at 11:30 o'clock Monday and more than a score of passengers were injured, four of whom may die. Just before the passenger train reached that place there was a collision of freight trains which threw a number of freight cars on to the main track, and the express train, coming along at a rate of 20 miles an hour, plunged into the wrecked freight cars. Nearly every ear of the express was wrecked, and the escape of the passengers from instant death is remarkable. The following is a list of the injured:

Mrs. W. B. Marsh, aged 56 years, of Tallmage, O., compound fracture of the frontal bone, skull fractured and brain protruding, will probably die; John C. Smith, aged 40 years, a farmer of Pleasant Hill, Pa., lower jaw fractured, throat cut, muscles of tongue and throat paralyzed and scalp cut, will die; Mrs. J. W. Morac, aged 38, of Lodi, O., lower jaw, cheek bone and collar bone fractured and wrist injured, recovery very doubtful; Miss Maud Bennett, aged 19 years, of No. 110 Perryville avenue, Allegheny, Pa., serious contusion of left temple, nose cut and bruised; Mary Bennett, aged 11, same address, head cut and face bruised; Walter Smith, aged 18 years, a news agent of Akron, O., scalp wound; Mrs. E. M. Cramer, aged 35, of Apollo, serious scalp wound; Nellie Cramer, aged 11, head hurt and may be injured internally; Jennie Cramer, aged six, slight scalp wounds; Grant Culbert, of No. 414 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa., right forearm fractured, face and scalp wounded; D. B. Schantz, a carpenter, of Harmony, Pa., scalp wounds and spinal cord injured; G. D. Huston, telegraph operator of New Castle, Pa., had scalp wound and burn on right arm; E. J. Smith, fireman, of Beaver Falls, Pa., scalp wound and ankle sprained; J. H. Weakling, telegraph operator, of New Castle, Pa., leg bruised and scalp wound; Miss Jennie Smith, of Verona, Pa., face and head badly cut; J. C. Miller, of Hazelwood, Pa., engineer of Chicago express, legs badly squeezed; L. L. Gray, express messenger, of Evans City, Pa., nose broken and hand and wrist injured; Dr. J. L. Tierney, of Sharpsburg, Pa., serious scalp wound; J. Edward Cull, baggage-master of Chicago express, side and face injured; Mrs. C. E. Hyle, of Evans City, Pa., head badly cut and badly bruised; J. W. McMillin, engineer, Bennett, Pa., both feet crushed; Charles Smith, fireman, of Bennett, Pa., ankle sprained and head badly cut.

The tender, mail, express and passenger coaches piled up over each other and rolled down the embankment on the wrecked engine and freight cars. Clouds of steam and smoke from the disabled engine enveloped the scene and added to the distress of the injured plied in the wreck, who feared the debris would take fire and burn them alive.

Meanwhile those of the express crew and passenger, who were not injured, the crew of the freight train and people of Valencia, who were near at hand when the accident occurred, rushed to the aid of the injured and a special train with surgeons was at once dispatched from Allegheny to the scene of the wreck. The freight cars, which were struck by the express train, were heavily loaded with long iron piping. These heavy iron tubes were hurled with great force through the sides of the day coaches and most of the fatal injuries to passengers were produced by them.

## MONON ROAD.

Judge Woods Appoints William McDoel as Receiver.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—Suit was filed in the United States circuit court here Monday asking that a receiver be appointed for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, better known as the Monon system.

Monday morning Judge Woods came down from Chicago and his appearance was the signal for a fresh outbreak of the rumors. These were confirmed, when, shortly after noon, a receivership suit was filed by John T. Mills, Jr., of New York, by his attorney, Harry Crawford, of Chicago.

Judge Woods, without a hearing, signed an order appointing William McDoel, of Chicago, receiver. Mr. Mills, the plaintiff, already has a heavy judgment against the road. Mr. McDoel's bond was placed at \$100,000. The total indebtedness of the road is given at \$14,600,000.

An answer was filed by E. C. Field, for the company. None of the allegations is denied, the railroad "throwing itself on the mercy of the court."

## BIG STEEL FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Union Company's Plant at Anderson, Ind., in a Receiver's Hands.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Union Steel company's affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver Monday night. Thomas K. Akin, of Alexandria, gave the necessary bond with the Union Trust company as surety and is now in charge of the plant. The company is capitalized at \$1,500,000, and claims to have \$1,000,000 invested in stock, machinery and plant at Alexandria which covers 30 acres and is a complete rail and steel concern. They located at Alexandria for a bonus of \$175,000 and employ 1,000 men when in full blast. It seems that most of the plant was built upon borrowed money, among the creditors being the Missouri Steel company for \$50,000. The financial agitation, they claim, so paralyzed business that they were forced to close the plant and have been unable to meet payments. The details are withheld and the total liabilities and assets are not known but are not far, it is claimed, from \$1,000,000.

## Miners Curse Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—The steamer Al-Ki arrived from Alaska Sunday evening. Capt. Patterson said that he had brought about 75 miners from Cook's inlet. They had only tales of hardship to tell, and came back empty-handed, cursing the country. One man has five dollars in gold dust, which he said cost him \$500.

## Death of a Titled Englishman.

London, Aug. 25.—Charles Frederick Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron de Mauley, died at his residence, Langford house, Lechlade, Gloucester, on Monday. He was born in 1815.

## PYTHIANS AT CLEVELAND.

Supreme Lodge in Session—Uniform Rank Encampment.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 25.—Officials connected with the meeting of the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias and the encampment of the uniform rank say that from present appearances the gathering will be the largest and most successful of any in the history of the order. It is expected that fully 75,000 Pythians and their friends will visit the city this week, and of these 15,000 will be members of the uniform rank. The tents of the encampment have been pitched at Camp Perry-Payne, an immense field less than a mile from the heart of the city, owned by ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, while the sessions of the grand lodge are held in the new temple.

The morning was devoted to the welcoming of brigades, regiments and visiting brothers, and the numerous reception committees were kept busy in escorting the detachments, which came



SUPREME CHANCELLOR WALTER B. RICHIE.

on in regular and special trains, to their headquarters. Monday afternoon Camp Perry-Payne was formally dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

The reports of the officers of the grand lodge show a remarkable growth and development of the order. That of Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Richie was listened to with special interest and was praised for its patriotic utterances on the Americanism of the order.

In his report, Thomas G. Sample, supreme master of the exchequer, congratulated the order upon the healthy condition of finances. The receipts for the biennial term ending March 31, 1896, including a balance of \$29,059, were \$183,600 and the expenditures \$147,703, leaving a balance of \$35,897.

The report of Maj. Gen. James R. Carnahan, commanding the uniform rank, showed that the revenues had been sufficient to meet all the expenses of the management. The income for the biennial term was \$15,935 and the outlay \$7,893.

The action of the Knights of Pythias convention, which opens to-day, with regard to the German ritual, is awaited with great interest by the knights assembled. Charges will be preferred against the chancellors of three lodges that use the German ritual in violation of the rules laid down by the supreme lodge some time ago. The bulk of opinion sustains the supreme lodge. It is said that the German lodges will fight hard and some have threatened to go to any extreme.

Referring to this subject in his annual address, Supreme Chancellor Richie reports that most of the better class of German-American members have remained true to the order, in spite of the decision of the supreme lodge that all lodge work must be conducted in the English language. Of those who have seceded on this ground and of those who, sympathizing with them, have attacked the order, the chancellor eloquently declares:

"The statement has been made that our order was opposed to foreigners. This I resented with all the force at my command. Our order is American; it stands for country and for order, but believes in loyalty to flag and tongue. It welcomes those who come to us from foreign shores desiring to be Americans, knowing our language, observing our laws, and adding to the prosperity of our country. And in using the word 'country' I do not limit it at all to what is commonly called the United States. Our order stands for Americanism. It says to those coming to our country not caring to know our language, not caring to observe our laws, not caring for our customs, twice welcome will be the ship that will bear you back to the land whence you came. This order in this country desires no man for a member who does not wish to know its tongue and does not care to familiarize himself with its laws, and has not a proper regard for its customs and its institutions. Fully 95 per cent. of the foreign membership of our order prior to the adoption of the new ritual are loyal to-day. Our order is better off, our country is better off without those who care not for its tongue, its laws, and its customs."

The sessions of the Imperial Palace of the Knights of Khorassan opened Monday morning in Jan Ben Ja Temple, and will continue until Thursday. This branch is to the Pythians what the Mystic Shriners are to masonry, and it will introduce an innovation on previous encampments in the form of a weird midnight parade in uniform, something on the order of the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. The tents of the Khorassans have been pitched on Payne avenue, directly opposite those of the uniform rank.

Most Worthy and Illustrious Imperial Prince of the Universe John A. Hinsey, of Chicago, and his sacred dromedary of the Knights of Khorassan were much in evidence Monday. He was escorted through the streets by 500 knights in glittering Arabic costume. Nothing of moment was transacted at the morning session. The order has increased from 1,500 to 9,000 since last December.

## Electric Line Into Chicago.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 25.—Work on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha electric railway commenced Monday morning. There were 100 men and teams put to work. The road must be completed by November 15 or the company will forfeit its franchise. The line will be built through to Chicago, this end of the road going as far as Waukegan, the Chicago workmen meeting the line there.

## More Troops Sail for Cuba.

Barcelona, Aug. 25.—The first batch of the reinforcements for the Spanish forces in Cuba to be sent from here sailed for the island Monday.

## A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Political Unity Caused by Religious Differences Results in a Queer Mix-up.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—The fight of Mayor Todd, republican, and the A. P. A. republican board of aldermen to remove the democratic board of public safety, which controls the police, fire and charity departments of the city government, reached a climax Tuesday afternoon when the aldermen refused to obey an injunction restraining them from taking further steps in the impeachment proceedings against the board of safety. The injunction was granted by Judge Toney, who immediately dissolved it, but he stated that under the code it would remain in force for five days. The aldermen refused to obey it and took a recess. After this was over the board of safety was denied attorneys and the impeachment case proceeded. Judge Toney was informed of the state of affairs and he issued rules of contempt against the aldermen. The latter locked themselves in to prevent arrest, and the sheriff and his deputies were forced to wait outside, as the judge did not desire to have the doors broken in.

A special session of the city council was called and a trolley rigged up between the two wings of the city hall in which the aldermen's and councilmen's chambers are located. Whisky, beer, cigars and notes were passed across to the self-imprisoned aldermen. In the meantime Judge Toney revised his contempt order and gave the aldermen until 11 o'clock to-day to show cause why they should not be sent to jail for refusing to obey the mandate of the court. Mayor Todd assumed control of the police force and sent word to Chief Taylor that only his orders were to be obeyed. At 5:30 o'clock Col. L. H. Stone, attorney for the prosecution, and Mayor Todd announced that word had been received from the aldermen that they had accepted Col. Robert Tilford, D. E. O'Sullivan and Charles H. Wilson, the members of the board of public safety. When the proceedings at the city hall became known about town, a mob gathered at the city hall and blockaded the corridors of the big building. The majority were members of the American Protective association who are looking forward to places in the police and fire departments.

At 7 o'clock it was given out that Mayor Todd had appointed John Searcy, G. M. Crawford and William Evans members of the board of safety. At 7:15 o'clock the aldermen confirmed the appointments. A little later the new officials proceeded toward the aldermen's chamber, headed by Sterling Edmunds, an A. P. A. leader. Edmunds gave the A. P. A. a knock on the door and the iron bars, tables and desks, with which it had been barricaded to keep out the sheriff and his force, were removed. As soon as the door was opened the sheriff and his men made a rush for it and forced themselves into the aldermen's chamber, after a fierce fight. The sheriff then cited the aldermen to appear before Judge Toney to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The aldermen then adjourned. None of the members of the deposed board of safety were in evidence. Their offices on the second floor of the city hall were dark, but inside was a squad of police instructed to deny admittance to all intruders, including the new board.

At 8:05 o'clock Thomas H. Taylor, chief of police, received a note from Mayor Todd, ordering him to remove the policemen in the office of the board of public safety and turn the rooms over to the new board. Gen. Taylor declined to remove the policemen from the office, as they were placed there by the board of safety and he did not recognize the new board appointed by the mayor.

At 8:30 o'clock the offices of the chief of police were locked and darkened, but in each was a number of police captains, lieutenants, patrolmen and detectives. The charges on which the members of the old board of safety were impeached are: Failure to suppress prostitution and gambling and usurpation of authority. Gen. Taylor was removed from the office of chief at 9 o'clock and Robert Cunningham, a lively stable keeper, appointed in his stead.

## FREED FROM PRISON.

Virginia's Governor Pardons a Man Who Was on Five Occasions Sentenced to Hang.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 26.—Gov. O'Ferrall has pardoned Wayman Sutton, of Wythe county, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary. Sutton was convicted of killing Peter Harvell and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken, judgment of the lower court was confirmed and he was again sentenced. The day of execution was by mistake fixed for Sunday and he was resented. The night before the day fixed for his execution he was released from jail by citizens and escaped to the state of Washington, though it is said he protested against release, on the ground that he was innocent and to accept it would be an admission that he was guilty.

He lived in his new home three years, but was finally recognized and brought back and sentenced to be hanged within eight days. The judge, however, recognized that he had not given the prisoner the length of time allowed by the statute and consequently resented him. Thus he was five times sentenced. Ever since Gov. O'Ferrall has been in office great pressure has been brought upon him to pardon Sutton.

## Burglar Suicides in the Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Closely pursued by police officers, with arrest inevitable, and after a fruitless attempt to shoot his pursuers, an unknown burglar turned his revolver upon himself Monday afternoon and fell dead in the street. Scarcely ten minutes before the unknown had broken into the residence of George H. Bracken, on Spaulding avenue, and attempted to rob the premises. The dead man was 26 years old and his general appearance indicated intelligence and gentility. Not the slightest clue to his identity, in the form of letters or papers, was found in his pockets.

## SUPREME LODGE K. OF P.

It Begins Its Sessions at Cleveland—Imposing Pageant Witnessed by a Vast Multitude.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The real business of the nineteenth biennial session of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias was begun Tuesday morning, when Supreme Chancellor Richie called the supreme representatives to order in the banquet room of the Pythian Temple. The attendance of representatives was large. Immediately after the representatives were called to order, Supreme Chancellor Richie introduced Mayor McKisson, a member of the order, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland and the Western Reserve.

The address of the mayor was cordially received by the members of the supreme lodge, and Supreme Chancellor Richie responded in a short but happy speech. The first business transacted was the conferring of the supreme lodge rank on all the past grand chancellors who were entitled to it. The reports of the supreme officers were submitted to the lodge and referred to the committee on revision. An adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock, when it was announced that no session would be held during the afternoon on account of the parade.

The procession started from Camp Perry-Payne at 4:30 p. m. and passed through the downtown streets, taking one hour and a half to pass a given point. For miles the streets along its route were packed with people, and it is estimated that not less than 400,000 persons witnessed the brilliant spectacle. An unique innovation was the presence in the procession of a number of elegantly decorated floats representing historical features of Pythianism. The officers of the supreme lodge reviewed the pageant from a stand erected near the city hall. Nearly 14,000 members of the order were in line, the uniform rank taking the lead under the command of Maj. Gen. Carnahan. The military bearing of the Pythians evoked frequent bursts of applause from the admiring thousands, and along the entire route nothing but praise was heard.

The first meeting of the uniform rank supreme council was held Monday night. It continued until midnight. The council is made up of the major general, his adjutant general and all the brigade commanders. This is the body which makes the laws for the uniform rank, which are afterwards submitted for adoption to the supreme council. This is a mere formality, however, for the recommendations are generally adopted.

At the meeting Monday night most of the time was devoted to the adoption of a new ritual for the military division. This step is an important one, inasmuch as the ritual has not been changed since the formation of the uniform rank. The change will be radical, none of the old ceremonies remaining.

The supreme tribunal met at the Hollenden Tuesday afternoon with every member present. The only business transacted at the opening session was the arrangement of the docket. Counsel were present for the three principal cases, which are from West Virginia, Louisiana and Indiana, and the date for the hearing of each was set.

## "JEFFERSONIANS."

Name Adopted by Pennsylvania Gold Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The state democracy sound money convention was called to order in Musical Fund hall Tuesday by W. M. Singler, of Philadelphia. The auditorium was well filled. Mr. Singler made a brief address and then introduced John C. Bullitt, of this city, as permanent chairman of the convention, a temporary organization having been dispensed with. When he concluded his speech the roll of the convention was called by congressional districts. The printed list of delegates showed 135 delegates and 41 alternates from 34 counties in attendance.

A state central committee and delegates to the national convention were next chosen. The convention selected the following electors-at-large: William Singler, Philadelphia; A. S. Lantz, of Blair county; S. C. McCandless, Allegheny; John Blanchard, Centre. The platform affirms the financial plank of the platform of the late democratic state convention at Allentown. After the adoption of the name "Jeffersonian party" and the selection of presidential electors, the convention adjourned sine die.

## A PAIR OF DENIALS.

They are Made by a Journalistic Partner of Mr. Bryan as to Certain Reports.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—The World-Herald, in an editorial addressed "To the newspapers of America," says:

Two falsehoods concerning the World-Herald and Mr. Bryan are being so widely circulated and innocently published that I ask as a matter of fairness their correction.

One falsehood is the pretense that Mr. Bryan was connected with the World-Herald in 1894, at the time that this newspaper opposed free coinage at the present ratio. Mr. Bryan did not become editor of the World-Herald until September, 1894, and at that time the World-Herald openly reversed its former policy and came out for free coinage at the present ratio. The second falsehood is in attributing the following language to the World-Herald, whereas in point of fact it originated with the New York Sun and was quoted from the New York Sun by the World-Herald: "Everyone who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss through free silver by converting his money into land, houses and merchandise of various kinds. If besides, he borrows more money and uses it for that purpose, he will make his profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he borrows it."

## A Banker's Double Crime.

LOWELL, Mich., Aug. 26.—Charles A. Church, a member of the banking firm of Church & Sons, which failed Monday, yesterday shot and fatally injured his wife, Jennie, and then turned the revolver on himself and fired a bullet into his head with fatal results. Deputy Sheriff Cowan, of Grand Rapids, was approaching Church's house to serve a writ on that gentleman which was sworn out by the National City bank, of Grand Rapids. Church saw him coming. He locked the doors of the house and asked a revolver and shot his wife and then himself.